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IN FAIRNESS TO FUTURE GENERATIONS: INTERNATIONAL LAW, COMMON PATRIMONY, AND INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY. By Edith Brown Weiss. Transnational Publishers, Inc., 1989.

Professor Weiss' scholarly work makes the argument that the principle of intergenerational equity should be elevated to the level of an international legal norm. Intergenerational equity is the concept that all members of each generation of human beings inherit a natural and cultural patrimony from past generations, both as beneficiaries and as custodians; and are under the duty to pass on this heritage to future generations. By developing a framework for the implementation of this principle, Professor Weiss combines rational thought with human caring to produce a powerful ethic. As demonstrated by Professor Weiss' review of many states' constitutions, the ethical principle of intergenerational equity is being codified into law by many states. The translation of this ethic into law should be of great interest to the transnational practitioner because intergenerational equity will probably shape policy decisions at all levels of government in the future. Professor Weiss' work offers a clear, concise, and well-written discussion of this principle. Her work will likely serve as the basis for future legislation throughout the world. As such, the transnational practitioner would be wise to read and understand Professor Weiss' framework.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND U.S. TRADE. By Michael P. Malloy. Little, Brown and Co. Publishers, 1990.

Professor Malloy provides a substantive review of various sanctions imposed by the United States on international trade, in particular The Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM), various East Asian Embargo Controls, Cuban

Embargo Controls, Central American Sanctions Programs, South African Sanctions, and the Libyan Sanctions. His analysis is intended to illustrate the range of economic sanctions that currently affect United States commerce, and the historical roots and continuity of sanctions programs. In the past, sanctions have responded to genuine emergencies, such as World War II and the Korean Conflict. Recent practice, however, have called into question the use of the presidential emergency powers to order sanctions against other nations. The Nicaraguan emergency, the 1985 South African emergency, and the short-lived Panamanian sanctions were arguably false emergency declarations, and suggested that the International Emergency Economic Powers Act had little appreciable effect in limiting the use of economic sanctions. Further, the judiciary has, and apparently will continue, to provide wide latitude in situations where the legitimacy of a presidential emergency declaration is called into question.

The transnational practitioner would be well advised to become familiar with the various sanctions in effect to plan against them as they remain a potentially serious concern for international trade and finance. At the administrative level, Professor Malloy suggests that the United States give greater consideration to the particular vulnerabilities of potential target states and invoke specific sanctions devices likely to be effective only to those vulnerabilities. He also recommends that the United States assess the instrumental effectiveness of particular sanctions, rather than base a sanction's effectiveness on broadly conceived policy objectives.

MEGATRENDS 2000: TEN NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE 1990'S. By John Naisbitt & Patricia Aburdene. Avon Books, 1990.

The fabulous success of *Megatrends*, a 1982 predecessor to *Megatrends 2000*, prompted Mr. Naisbitt and Ms. Aburdene to present ten new trends that will influence our lives as we approach the next millennium. The transnational practitioner will note with interest the trends entitled, The Booming Global Economy of the

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1990's, The Emergence of Free-Market Socialism, Global Lifestyles and Cultural Nationalism, The Rise of the Pacific Rim, and Triumph of the Individual. Each trend indicates the global movement towards a new world order where domestic boundaries will become less significant and global savvy will be the norm. Rapid change in all aspects of human life will provide virtually unlimited opportunities for people willing and able to respond. *Megatrends 2000* offers broad advice as to where these opportunities will be found and how best to capitalize on them. The transnational practitioner should read and learn about these new openings for the attorney's own as well as the interests of the practitioner's clients.

